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5 July 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 1412

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| CONTENTS   | PAGE |
|--|------|
| INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  |      |
| Honecker Toasts GDR-Romanian Friendship<br>(Erich Honecker; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 9 Jun 77) ..... | 1    |
| Ceausescu Toasts GDR'S Modrow in Dresden<br>(Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 10 Jun 77 .....      | 5    |
| Ceausescu Toasts Kadar at Debrecen Luncheon<br>(Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 16 Jun 77 .....   | 7    |
| ALBANIA  |      |
| More Economizing Needed in Medical Service<br>(Gaqo Trebicka; BASHKIMI, 19 May 77).....        | 11   |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA   |      |
| Charter 77, Document No 4<br>(LISTY, May 77).....  | 15   |
| EAST GERMANY   |      |
| Harsher Treatment for Escapees, Helpers Since Helsinki<br>(DIE WELT, 16 Jun 77).....           | 21   |
| Communique Issued on SED Visit With Danish Party<br>(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 11-12 Jun 77).....     | 26   |
| SED, Norwegian Party Issue Joint Statement<br>(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 11-12 Jun 77).....           | 29   |

| CONTENTS (Continued)   | Page |
|--|------|
| HUNGARY  |      |
| Artillery Officer Training Discussed<br>(Istvan Bela Bertalan; NEPHADSEREG, 7 May 77).....                         | 32   |
| POLAND   |      |
| Student Death in Krakow Causes Political Crisis<br>(LE SOIR, various dates) .....                                  | 36   |
| Chronology of Dissident Events<br>Comments on Student Death  |      |
| Scientific-Military Developments Cited<br>(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 17 May 77) .....                                     | 42   |
| 'Kardiolider' - Cardio-Exertion Device<br>Achievements in Weapons Research<br>Microwave Countermeasure Experiments |      |
| Briefs   |      |
| Air-Chemical Warfare Defense   | 44   |

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONECKER TOASTS GDR-ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 77 p 3 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a dinner given in Berlin on 8 June in honor of the visiting Romanian party and state delegation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! Dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu!  
Dear comrades and friends!

On behalf of our party, Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and Council of Ministers, as well as in my own name, I welcome you, dear Romanian comrades, most cordially in our midst.

Your visit is an outstanding event in the history of the relations of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Every meeting between the leading representatives of our countries contributes to the enrichment of our cooperation. We have a favorable memory of the talks which you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, and I conducted in November 1976 in Bucharest, and in February this year in Timisoara. This time, we have here in Berlin, in the capital of the GDR, the opportunity to continue the discussion on the further development of our relations on questions of socialist construction and world politics, and to outline our common position in a significant document.

During the next few days, you, dear Romanian comrades, will have the opportunity to convince yourself personally how closely our people are linked with the fraternal socialist countries, with the Socialist Republic of Romania, and you will experience what diligent and dedicated work is being performed to implement the Ninth SED Congress decisions. The multifarious creative initiatives of the working people's competition for high productivity and scientific-technical performance safeguard the good and stable development of our socialist fatherland. From these initiatives grows the great strength for the purposeful resolving of the main task of boosting the people's material and cultural living standard, also under the current 5-year plan, and of creating the prerequisites required for it. Thus, we

are at the same time striving to contribute to the further strengthening of our socialist community of states.

Dear Romanian comrades! We highly appreciate the Romanian people's great successes in fulfillment of the 11th RCP Congress decisions, in building the developed socialist society under the leadership of the RCP and its general secretary, our dear friend and comrade, Nicolae Ceausescu. We note with satisfaction that the building of a comprehensively developed socialist society in the Socialist Republic of Romania is proceeding smoothly. Today, Romania has a modern industry and a highly developed socialist agriculture. The RCP is successfully and purposefully leading the Romanian people along the path of establishing the socialist social system in a constant and successful advancement.

We have highest respect for the way in which the Romanian working people, under the resolute leadership of the RCP and your personal direction, dear Comrade Ceausescu, have eliminated the consequences of the serious earthquake and normalized life within a short period. The political-moral attitude shown by the Romanian people and its efforts are manifestations of its deep links with the socialist social system it has created, and with its glorious RCP.

Imbued with trust in the socialist presence and communist future, the workers class and all working people of our countries are shaping the developed socialist society. They are the very people who make socialism stronger and more attractive with every day. In the course of this great work, better conditions are also constantly arising for our cooperation, for our living together in the socialist family of peoples.

Dear comrades and friends! The treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania has stood its test. It has become the basis for the successful development of the comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, and will remain so in the future.

The fraternal friendship and cohesion between the SED and the RCP, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, again proved itself a solid foundation. The decisive stimuli for all progress in our fraternal cooperation emanate from here. We consider it a joyful fact that the exchange of experiences between central and local institutions and organs of our parties and our states and their social institutions is constantly growing, since they contribute to the solidification and strengthening of the friendship between our two parties, states, and peoples.

Visible benefits for the working people of both countries result from the considerable increase of the exchange of goods in the last few years. The cooperative relations are developing for mutual benefit. It is in this

very field that we see further possibilities of cooperation which are to be fully utilized. Contacts and meetings in the field of education, culture, and art are developing multifariously.

Dear Romanian comrades! Your friendship visit to the GDR is taking place at a time when all progressive mankind is preparing itself for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This event, which initiated the era of socialism in world history, is also a great holiday for our peoples and countries.

In socialist competition in honor of the Red October, the GDR working people have developed numerous initiatives for raising social production and thus for strengthening socialism. Their deeds reflect the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union, the development of which deeply influences the victorious advance of socialism and the securing of peace in the world.

The draft for the new USSR constitution recently published and worked out under the leadership of our friend and comrade, L. I. Brezhnev, is an expression of the tremendous changes that have taken place in the last six decades. At the same time, it makes clearly visible the steps mankind will take on its path to communism.

We note with satisfaction that, during the past few years, peace has been strengthened and significant results have been achieved in implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence. These results are not diminished by the still insufficient progress in implementing the final act of Helsinki. It cannot be overlooked that the positive results have been achieved primarily thanks to the many years of indefatigable struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, of the nonaligned countries and other positive forces in the world. The positions of all those who cherish peace are today stronger than ever before.

The people can convince themselves daily of who actually wants to make peace, mankind's most cherished treasure, last for all time. That is why such a great mobilizing force emanates from the peace initiatives of the socialist countries. Despite all the obstructing maneuvers of forces hostile to detente, we unswervingly stick to the continuation of our peace course. Let our meeting with you here in Berlin also contribute to promoting the process of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and make the enemies of such a policy of reason think. We in any case are actively and constructively pursuing the course of peace, security, and cooperation in the interests of the peoples.

This was clearly reflected by the results of the meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact states of November 1976 in Bucharest. In this connection, I would like to stress the draft treaty submitted to the countries participating in the CSCE of Helsinki, which contains the agreement not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against

each other. I would like to mention the appeal to all states to desist from actions which could lead to an expansion of existing closed groupings and military-political alliances, or to the creation of new ones. All this would render detente, the strengthening of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, an important service.

Firmly anchored in the socialist community, the GDR will continue also in the future to do its part to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security. Entirely in the spirit of constructive efforts for the stabilization of peaceful coexistence, our state is striving as before to develop its relations with the FRG.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu! Dear Romanian comrades! Permit me in conclusion to voice my conviction that your visit will contribute to further deepening the fraternal, friendly relations between our two parties, states, and peoples.

We wish our fraternal Romanian people, its tried vanguard the RCP, the internationally respected party leader, politician, and statesman, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, further successes in implementing the multifariously developed socialist society in Romania.

Let us raise our glass and drink

--to the close friendship and further successful cooperation between the SED and the RCP, between the peoples of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania,

--to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution,

--to the RCP Central Committee and to your personal well-being, dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to your well-being, dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

--to the well-being of all Romanian comrades present here.

CSO: 2300

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CEAUSESCU TOASTS GDR'S MODROW IN DRESDEN

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 77 p 3 AU

[Text of toast proposed by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in his honor by Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden SED Regional Committee, in Dresden on 9 June]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, dear Comrade Modrow, dear comrades and friends. To begin with, I want to express warm thanks for the greetings extended to us, for the warm and friendly welcome we have enjoyed.

I want to express, through you, thanks to the party organization and the working people in Dresden who have given us a fraternal welcome. We view this as an expression of the solidarity and friendship existing between the Romanian people and the GDR people. I also want to extend to you, the party aktiv, and the communists, and to all residents of Dresden, fraternal greetings and best wishes.

I have gathered particularly pleasant impressions from what I have seen in Dresden thus far. It has given us pleasure to visit the Technical University, to become familiar with some of the concerns of the professors, students, and workers in order to develop education and especially science. Our satisfaction was all the greater as we know that sound cooperation exists between the Technical University and its various faculties, and certain higher educational institutes in Romania. We hope that this cooperation will continue to expand even more in the future in the spirit of understandings we have concluded during the talks with Comrade Honecker and with the GDR delegation.

Our program also includes a visit to an enterprise. I do not want to anticipate, but during the talks we conducted today we agreed, among other things, on cooperation that will be carried out in close collaboration with the enterprise we are going to visit tomorrow. This is why we are convinced that our visit to Dresden, together with all the other very pleasant aspects, including the opportunity to become familiar with the wonderful art objects in the Dresden gallery, will lead to intensified

economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the future. Without anticipating the end of the visit, I must state that we are particularly satisfied with the results we have recorded together with our German comrades so far, and that we are convinced that cooperation between our parties and peoples will be intensified in all fields of activity. This is certainly fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, but also in keeping with the more general interests of socialism and the cause of peace.

We proceed consistently from the fact that the better results a socialist country records in socialist construction, in its socio-economic development, and in improving the people's well-being, the greater the contribution to the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. I know that within the framework of these cooperation ventures and exchanges the opportunity is also given to become familiar with the achievements in one or another country. Therefore, I do not now want to refer to what the Romanian people have achieved under their Communist Party leadership in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

I want to conclude by wishing the communists and working people of Dresden ever greater successes in their activity, the fulfillment of the great tasks incumbent upon them under the decisions of the ninth SED Congress!  
(Applause)

I also wish ever closer cooperation between the Technical University and similar institutes and universities in Romania, and between Dresden enterprises and those in our country. I hope that comrade first secretary, together of course, with the party committee will pay due attention to achieving this cooperation, considering that experience has taught us that only when the party takes an active part in such actions can any problem be resolved favorably.

I want to raise this glass to the health of Comrade Honecker!

To a better cooperation between our parties and peoples!

To the health of the working people and of the party organization in Dresden and the health of the first secretary!

To the health of all of you! (Applause)

CSO: 2700

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CEAUSESCU TOASTS KADAR AT DEBRECEN LUNCHEON

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jun 77 pp 1 and 3 AU

[Toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 15 June Debrecen luncheon given in his honor by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, dear Hungarian comrades, and friends.

I have the great pleasure of conveying cordial greetings and best comradely wishes to you, dear Comrade Kadar and dear friends from the Hungarian People's Republic, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and myself personally.

I would like to thank you for the hospitality enjoyed by us on the soil of friendly Hungary as well as for the warm reception extended to us by the people of Debrecen. We consider this an expression of feelings of esteem and regard mutually nurtured by our peoples, and a manifestation of relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries and parties.

I would like to point out with satisfaction that, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, the economic, political, scientific-technical, and cultural relations have had a positive development. Compared with the 1971-1975 5-year plan, during which Romanian-Hungarian mutual economic exchange increased 2.2 times, the total volume of these exchanges will nearly double by 1980.

There is no doubt that the meeting and talks we will have these two days at Debrecen and Oradea, which have begun today, will provide an opportunity to exchange detailed views on ways and means to strengthen Romanian-Hungarian cooperation and collaboration, both on the bilateral and international level, in the mutual interest of our peoples, and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Indeed, all conditions exist for our cooperation to strongly develop. Our countries, bordering each other, are building the socialist and communist society. There is no other way to insure the rapid progress of our peoples along the road of socialism but lasting cooperation and friendship. Indeed, in the historic past, there have been many common times when progressive people and advanced forces in both countries strengthened solidarity and jointly struggled against oppression and for the well-being of the two countries and peoples.

Our parties, the RCP and the MSZMP, our governments and, of course, the general secretaries of the two parties, are duty-bound to develop friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

I would like to express the conviction that, aware of our responsibility to our peoples, we will take action to insure them a socialist and communist future of cooperation and friendship.

The Romanian people are currently concentrating their efforts to implement the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, a program drafted by the 11th RCP Congress. We want to implement the program for the country's socioeconomic development, and also to raise the material and intellectual living standard of all our people. In this regard, all our people and all working people, regardless of nationality, are unceasingly fulfilling the RCP policy, which fully accords with their vital interests.

We know that your country's working people are also attaining outstanding achievements in insuring the socioeconomic development of their fatherland, and implementing the decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress. We rejoice in these successes and wish you, dear comrades, new achievements in building socialism and raising the people's living standard.

We proceed from the fact that successes attained by Romania, as well as by Hungary and by all socialist countries, contribute to increasing the prestige and influence of socialism in the world, and to promoting the general cause of peace and progress.

Romania devotes particular attention to strengthening friendship, cooperation, and solidarity with all socialist countries and all peoples building the new system. At the same time, we develop multifaceted relations with developing countries, with newly independent states, and with nonaligned countries. We actively support the struggle of peoples to abolish colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we promote relations of cooperation with all states, regardless of social system, and actively participate in the international division of labor.

We firmly base all our foreign relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force or threat of force.

In order to achieve security and cooperation in Europe, we shall participate in the Belgrade meeting with the determination to insure that this meeting, which opens today, will give a new and strong impetus to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki documents, which represent a single whole, both regarding the development of broad and unhampered economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, and particularly the transition to military disengagement on the continent, without which one cannot talk about peace and security in Europe. In general, we believe that firm action should be taken to attain general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We devote particular attention to the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and create a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity, which will insure the faster development of lagging countries, facilitate the broad access of all peoples to the achievements of modern science and technology, and insure rapid progress and economic stability in the world.

In solving the complex problems of international life, we believe that opportunities should be created for the equal participation of all states, regardless of size. In this respect, an important role devolves on the United Nations and other international bodies, which offer the most adequate organizational framework for democratic solutions, and for the active participation of all states in solving international problems and insuring peace.

Esteemed Comrade Kadar, dear comrades and friends,

Historical circumstances have determined that citizens of Romanian nationality should live in Hungary and citizens of Hungarian nationality in Romania. Of course, the solution of each country's problems is within the province of the respective parties and states. Within the framework of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, we act to insure optimum working and living conditions as well as conditions for the full manifestation of the human personality for all working people, regardless of nationality. We proceed from the fact that the citizens must actively participate in leading all fields of activity, and must have access, in their mother tongues, to the achievements of science and culture. We believe that the existence of these nationalities on the territory of our states must indeed constitute a positive factor, a bridge--to use the same words--for developing lasting cooperation between our parties and peoples, along the road of building socialism and communism.

I would also like to express once more the conviction that our meeting and talks will open new prospects for developing Romanian-Hungarian cooperation and collaboration. Although we have achieved a lot thus far, I believe that there still are extensive opportunities and that we must do everything to insure that cooperation, particularly production sharing, should strongly develop in the coming years. Our talks will undoubtedly contribute to closer cooperation on the international level as well. By strengthening our solidarity and cooperation with other socialist countries and other progressive and anti-imperialist forces, we will make an increasingly more active contribution to the cause of security and peace.

With this conviction, I would like to toast:

The friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples:

The well-being and happiness of the friendly Hungarian people!

The health of Comrade Janos Kadar and the other Hungarian comrades present at this luncheon!

The unity and cooperation of socialist countries and progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere!

Peace and cooperation among all peoples! (Applause).

CSO: 2700

MORE ECONOMIZING NEEDED IN MEDICAL SERVICE

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 19 May 77 p 3

[Article by Gaqo Trebicka, director of the Medical Treatment Directorate in the Ministry of Health: "Good Service in the Health Institutions -- Great Reserves for Lowering Unnecessary Expenditures"]

[Text] The party shows great concern for the protection and strengthening of the health of the people. Therefore our health service has grown from year to year, the number of cadre in all specialities has increased, and so has the number of medical institutions, which are equipped with some of the most modern equipment. The quality too in the health service has increased considerably and everywhere efforts are being made to improve it still more. For the further qualitative growth of this service, Comrade Enver Hoxha set this duty at the 7th AWP Congress: "To safeguard the health of the people and to expand hygiene-health and preventive measures, especially in the villages and remote areas, while increasing attention to protecting the health of mothers and children."

The workers of the health sector have been mobilized to implement this directive as well as possible. But, apart from the successes which have been achieved, apart from the qualitative leap in our medical service, we still notice shortcomings and subjective weaknesses of the personnel which, if we do not combat them with determination, will be a hindrance to progress.

The party has always spent considerable funds for the health of the people, for the growth of the number of higher, medium, and lower personnel, for the construction of institutions and their equipment, for free visits, increased free treatment in hospitals and for paid vacations for patients. The party's great concern must be assessed correctly by all doctors and other medical personnel, and it must be viewed with a feeling of the responsibility which each person has, not to spend any more state money than is absolutely necessary. In this respect, many reserves are available in every central health collective, polyclinic, or hospital.

The inspections which the medical treatment directorate has organized both in the Tirana hospitals and those of the districts, have also shown a

number of shortcomings which have helped to increase the expenditures of these institutions. This problem is also related to gaps in the further professional development and to an insufficient appreciation of their work. Thus, in the dispensary service, various doctors work in a shallow manner by limiting their horizon to making a certain number of diagnoses, they do not make their visits with care and attention, which leads to putting off sick people, sending them from place to place to other specialists and to hospitals; this causes unnecessary work for specialists and unnecessary hospital stays.

We see that there is room for economizing at our hospitals by the fact that we still observe hospital stays for patients who can be treated in dispensaries. Often treatments begin even before diagnosis with the unnecessary use of medicines, mainly antibiotics, even when the case is not serious. There are occasions when the diagnosis is not made until the first days in the hospital and this is rarely because of objective difficulties, but more often because of the lack of attention by the treating doctor, the delaying of consultations, analyses, or other actions. The number of hospital days is growing because of a lack of careful and skilled treatment or because of poor preparation of various analyses, which are often repeated. Stays can also be prolonged due to an inefficient and extended treatment without need.

All these shortcomings we mentioned and also others are, first of all, damaging the health of patients by prolonging their illness, they are increasing excessively the consumption of medicines, increasing the use of reagents for unnecessary analyses, increasing the use of films which are employed inappropriately, they are exposing the patients to X-rays, making inefficient use of apparatus and increasing the unnecessary hospital stays or days lost in outpatient treatment.

All these things speak of a bureaucratic attitude toward such important duties which are entrusted to us, this responsibility which first of all the doctor, but also the unit collective has which must not allow such phenomena in our institutions because they, among other things, cause excessive expense to the state. Every day's stay in a hospital causes a high amount of expense. It is sufficient to calculate that only one bed wasted for a year costs the state around 15,750 leks.

Keeping in mind the demand of the party that quality is the amount of savings, the health workers must view this problem as an important political and ideological matter. Therefore, let us make it possible for this spirit to be embedded ever more deeply in the consciousness of our workers to improve the service and to use the available funds as effectively as possible to safeguard and ensure the best possible health for the people, for our new individual who must be healthy to build and defend our socialist fatherland.

To accomplish these important duties incumbent upon us, it is necessary for us to strengthen work organization, to strengthen work discipline and scientific discipline.

Keeping in mind the guidelines of the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the AWP of January 1971 that prevention should take first place in our health service, we must shift the center of gravity for making diagnoses from the hospital to our polyclinics. To do this it is necessary that the dispensary service be strengthened by more technically advanced cadre and apprentices so that the number of diagnoses increases and the polyclinic does not remain as an institution for treating some simple illnesses. In this way we will serve the patients better and we will lessen unnecessary hospital stays without damage to the health of the patient.

In order to strengthen the dispensary service we must at all costs strengthen the emergency service both in the polyclinics and also at home and we must organize the care of the cronicallly ill in their home and strengthen the service in minor surgery.

To overcome the weakness observed in the hospitals and in any other health service collective, more work should be done to raise the political and ideological level of the personnel by combining all the work activities with economic problems. If systematic work is done with the doctors, it would not happen that ill people remain in the hospitals because their family members have not been told to get them or because the doctor is in a hurry and does not make the visit needed to decide whether the patient can leave when it is not necessary for him to remain in the hospital.

Besides the propagandistic work, control will be expanded to the activity of every doctor both in the dispensary service and in the hospital service. Better accounting will be required on the implementation of the indexes for work quality in the dispensary service; and on the average number of the diagnoses and what percentage of them are symptomatic, on the percentage of hospital admissions compared to the number of visits, on positive results in analyses, radioscopies and, especially X-rays, on the percentage of those who take vacations compared to the number of visits by analyzing their objectivity since, as it was explained, there would not be an increase in temporary disabilities during 1976 and the first three months of this year as opposed to 1974/75 without some objective factor. This testifies to the liberal, irresponsible attitudes of some doctors who issue medical reports without standards, without profundity and with partiality. This must be viewed all the more seriously in our health sector where disability is higher than in other institutions although working conditions are no more difficult than in other sectors. Likewise, we need to study the prescriptions given by doctors and to organize a confrontation with the pharmaceutical service to establish criteria for them.

In order to have a better and more profitable administration of institutions with beds, let the doctors become more acquainted with the index figures of the entire activity since organized checks have shown that they do not know them as they should. This has the result that our institutions are not always utilized economically. If we observe the utilization of beds of a national level, we can say that we have a satisfactory utilization for the city, but if we analyze them according to districts, we find great reserves in the institutions of Erseke, Gramsh, Librazhd, Mirdite, Puke, and Tepelene. The utilization status of the area hospitals is worse in Erseke, Skrapar, Kukes, Gramsh, Korce, Vlore, Mat, Librazhd, Berat, Puke and so forth. Keeping in mind that the use of beds is a function of the quality of our work, either in a dispensary or in a hospital, let us show as much care in those districts or institutions which have good percentages provided that their beds are being used correctly.

To carry out the great duties which the 7th AWP Congress set for the safeguarding and strengthening of the people's health, we need to mobilize our forces, to carry out better the revolutionary principle of relying on one's own forces and the great revolutionary slogan of our party "let us work, struggle and live as in encirclement."

As in the whole country, in the health sector too the working collectives are discussing the achievements and the possibilities which they have for economizing as much as possible without damaging the health service for the people.

CSO: 2100

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHARTER 77, DOCUMENT NO 4

Rome LISTY in Czech No 2, May 77 pp 47-49

[Unsigned article: "Charter 77, Document No 4. Discrimination in the Area of Education"]

[Text] An urgent problem in the area of human rights is the longstanding discrimination in the selection of youth for secondary schools and higher educational institutions. Every year, the possibility of study is denied to a large number of young people, who, by their study results, personal qualities, interest in study and successful entrance examination, have demonstrated that they are qualified for further study.

This is the discrimination practiced already for a number of years against the children of citizens of most of the various categories into which the regime divides the inconvenient members of the Czech and Slovak national community--according to the unpublished but strictly enforced guidelines--and thus deprives them, unlawfully but all the more efficiently, of fundamental human rights including the right to free education for their children. Previously it was particularly the families of so-called kulaks, the families of political prisoners sentenced in various trials in the 1950's, the families of members of Western armies of World War II, the families of emigres, the families professing this or that religion and so on. Today it is--on a mass scale--especially the families of the citizens who were active in public, political, scientific and artistic life in the course of 1968.

Reprimands addressed to these citizens are not relevant even in the material respect, because the democratic principles which they defended are endorsed, among others, also by a substantial section of the international communist and workers movement today. After all, they were expounded in 1968 also by the CSSR government, whose deputy premiers were also Dr G. Husak and Dr L. Strougal at the time. Moreover, the advocates of democratic principles were never, nor could they be, publicly tried and properly sentenced for this activity, so that their discrimination is frequently a matter of arbitrariness or settlement of personal accounts. Even if the persons really tried and sentenced were involved, their punishment cannot apply also to the persons manifestly absolutely innocent, namely to their children. The punishment of these children in the

most sensitive area--in the area of education and preparation for life--is thus not only absolutely illegal, but it also runs counter to all ideas about an orderly, humane society and especially about the society which claims to be socialist. It is only an act of vengeance, aimed at frightening and corrupting both the parents and teachers, and also those who prepare themselves for life and who are to become a pliable instrument of state power already in their youth.

Eight years after the proclamation of the policy of normalization, the children are not admitted to secondary schools in the CSSR who were 7-8 years old in 1968, and the students are not admitted to higher educational institutions who were 10-11 years old in 1968, and whose parents pressed the democratization of our public and political life.

The present system of admission to secondary schools and higher educational institutions does not concern itself with an objective evaluation of an applicants' abilities, talents and qualification, or with the proper use, growth and distribution of talents. It primarily represents, on one hand, a reward for the political "commitment" and conformity, and, on the other hand, a punishment of parents for their political views, if these are not in absolute harmony with today's political practice.

The politically motivated discriminatory sanctions thus affect the most sensitive area of human relations, the area of relations between parents and children. They intimidate parents and children; they require outward obedience and hypocritical attitudes; they deform the character of parents and children; and, from the moral standpoint, they create a situation similar to that in which those people find themselves who by their action can affect the fate of hostages. They force parents and children to play a degrading comedy in order to gain the possibility of study.

The discrimination in the access to education, though never publicly admitted but is all the more emphatically enforced by the state and political apparatus, contradicts the proclamations that the socialist society appreciates the abilities of all its citizens and that it gives the opportunities to develop them fully and to make use of them.

Instead of gifted and talented applicants, applicants with even below-the-average or explicitly bad grades are admitted to studies today, if they or their parents really are or at least pretend to be politically committed, and if they are willing to passively accept and approve everything that the present leading political clique proclaims.

As a proof of discrimination and favoritism at the same time we can mention the official written instruction of the Ministry of Education for entrance procedure in the 1976/1977 school year.

In accordance with this instruction, an applicant, for example, who always had only grades "1" in secondary school and passed the maturity examination with the same result, passed the written examination with grade "1" and oral examin-

ation with "excellent" in the entrance procedure, but does not meet the "class political criteria" is assigned a position inferior to that applicant whose average grades in secondary school and at the maturity examination were 2.7 (in other words, he did not have any "1" and had more "3's" than "2's"), in the entrance procedure failed at the written examination and passed the oral examination with "average" grade, but meets the "class political criteria."

Such an official instruction of the Ministry of Education does not stimulate the high school students to further studies, to increasing knowledge, to diligence--but has rather an opposite effect.

There are additional factors which contribute to the illegality of the entrance procedure:

1. Instructions and rules are secret and therefore escape public control, to say nothing of the fact that lack of information reduces the possibilities of the majority of applicants.
2. The entire entrance procedure is likewise secret and without any public control.
3. The actual figures are not published on the number of places available to applicants and on the number of places filled. Through an artificial reduction of these places in certain especially nontechnical disciplines, the possibility of admission is further reduced for politically handicapped children, which afflicts a number of really specially gifted individuals as, for example, language, artistic, musical talents and so on. One must bear in mind that to be allowed to be active in a number of fields it is necessary--according to our laws and customs--to possess not only real ability and work achievements, but also a certificate (for example in performing music and visual arts, but also literary and translation activity, and so on). The effect on the entire society also is harmful. The national community is artificially impoverished--deprived of the properly trained intelligentsia in the area of humanities and arts.
4. The availability of certain courses of study has also been kept secret in some school years. For example, art history in regard to which no applications were officially accepted at the beginning of one school year, but the course was started later on, and only the children, particularly the girls from today's "prominent families", were admitted.
5. There were a number of instances that the students from these circles were admitted without the customary entrance procedure.
6. The possibility of regular study of politically handicapped young people is further reduced by the unsubstantiated support of ungifted, but politically "desirable" children. These students specifically fill many places, particularly in the first years, and drop out later on despite various additional advantages offered them. This has been confirmed by the "high mortality" of students in the first years, particularly in those disciplines in which examin-

ations cannot easily be bypassed (medicine, technical sciences). This is not only squandering of financial and other means which burdens all of us, but is also one of the ways of restricting the access to studies for the young people from other categories of citizens.

7. All this results in a general degradation of human values in education, and creates favorable conditions for favoritism of all kinds. Rumors about bribery are circulating. It is, of course, difficult to prove this fact positively. Those who concede that their child was admitted to the higher educational institution because they had bribed (some of them almost boast of it), declare at the same time that will never say so publicly. The Ministry of Education could and should find ways to verify and investigate these cases.

The demoralizing consequences of the present [system of] selection for study at the higher educational institutions are terribly harmful to the moral profile of the youth. Young people rapidly learn to distinguish between the beautiful, official, political proclamations and the reality which contradicts them. This applies both to those who are unjustly discriminated against and those who are unjustly favored.

The demoralizing effects of the entire entrance procedure adversely affect also the teachers, for whom the enforced preference of certain types of students makes it impossible to take a strictly pedagogical approach. At the same time, it drives them into a similar moral dilemma as the parents of the children involved, because the ignoring of prescribed procedures and instructions would jeopardize their position.

Apart from its contribution to the general degradation of moral values, to mass hypocrisy and favoritism, the present practice of selection for study has additional serious consequences for the professional standard of secondary schools and higher educational institutions. It affects the professional standard of graduates in their future activities and practical life. The entire society is deprived of creative forces and talents. It is particularly important and alarming for the economic and cultural development of a state poor in raw materials and other extensive resources of growth. Those who are responsible today for the management of the most valuable national value of ours--people's creative abilities--should realize the tremendous and frequently irreplaceable losses caused to our entire society.

Those who determine the methods of admission to the secondary schools and higher educational institutions not only do not respect solemn international pledges of our highest state officials but also flagrantly violate Czechoslovak legal provisions.

As signers of Charter 77 we demand:

1. The repeal of all existing discriminatory measures, guidelines, instructions and so on of the school administration on admission to studies, insofar as they are contrary to the above-quoted provisions of the Charter on Human Rights, which, after the ratification and publication of the charter, have now

become part of the Czechoslovak legal system. In particular we demand that Article 26 of the Charter be carried out, which stipulates: "Law will ban any discrimination and will guarantee to all persons an equal and effective protection against discrimination for any reasons";

2. The publication in the press that the CSSR has honored the obligation assumed by Article 40 of the Charter: "The states which are contracting parties to the pact pledge themselves to submit reports on the adopted measures designed to translate into reality the rights recognized in this pact, and on the progress which was achieved in the exercise of these rights within one year from the day on which they became participants in the pact";

For the CSSR this deadline expires on 23 March 1977;

3. The setting up of a commission consisting of qualified pedagogues and school workers not involved in the discriminatory practice in the selection for study who will prepare and publish an objective analysis of the present situation in admission to secondary schools and higher educational institutions and evaluate its consequences for the educational potential of our nation as well as for its further economic, technical, scientific, cultural and moral development;

4. That--in accordance with the results of investigation by the above commission--a possibility to study be given to the applicants unjustly discriminated against so far.

The Charter 77 regards as purposeful and useful the collection of data on the concrete cases of discrimination in the area of education and to acquaint the responsible political and authorities with them with the request for their investigation and correction.

The signers of the Proclamation Charter 77, motivated by the sincere effort to constructively and positively contribute to the solution of this urgent problem--without pursuing any other goals or political or other claims--regards as their moral and civil duty to offer their assistance to the elimination of discrimination in admission of students to secondary schools and higher educational institutions.

They regard this document as the first initiative for positive action which would eliminate the shortcomings of the existing practice and bring the admission of students to schools into harmony with the Charter on Human Rights legally ratified by the Czechoslovak state.

Signed: Prof PhD Jan Patocka, DrSc, honorary Dr  
Prof JUD Jiri Hajek, DrSc

Annex to Document No 4: Supplement to "Instructions" of the Ministry of Education

On the basis of the supplementary instructions of the Ministry of Education we demand that in the column "Remarks" of the summary sheet kept for each

student the appropriate letter be inserted placing each student into one of the following groups:

A - students who:

1. meet the class political criteria;
2. received better grades than 2.00 both in the graduation examination and secondary schools;
3. passed the oral examination with excellent grades and received better grades than 4 (1, 2 and 3) in mathematics examination;

B 1 - applicants who:

1. meet the class political criteria;
2. received overall grades within 2.00-2.70 range in the graduation examination and secondary school;
3. received average grades in the oral examination and passed mathematics examination successfully including grade 4;

B 2 - applicants who:

1. do not meet the class political criteria;
2. received generally better grades than 2.00 both in the graduation examination and secondary school;
3. passed the oral examination with excellent grades and received better grades than 4 (that is 1, 2 and 3) in mathematics examination;

C 1 - applicants who:

1. meet the class political criteria;
2. received overall grades within 2.00-2.70 range in the graduation examination and secondary school;
3. failed in the oral examination and received grade 4 in mathematics examination;

C 2 - applicants who:

1. do not meet the class political criteria;
2. received better grades than 2.70 in the graduation examination and secondary school;
3. failed in the oral entrance examination and received grade 4 in mathematics examination.

10501

CSO: 2400

## EAST GERMANY

### HARSHER TREATMENT FOR ESCAPEES, HELPERS SINCE HELSINKI

Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jun 77 p 5 DW

[Text] Neither the basic treaty nor the follow-up agreements between the Federal Republic of Germany and the "GDR," nor the final document of the CSCE conference of Helsinki, have brought alleviations to the people in Central Germany. On the contrary; the legislation directed against unauthorized exit from the "GDR" and political resistance is becoming constantly harsher. Parallel to this, the administration of justice against political prisoners has been continuously aggravated--without the Bonn Government having protested this.

Triggered by the communist terror system, acts of injustice against its own citizens happen in the other part of Germany daily. It seems as though people in the Federal Republic have long grown used to these occurrences without unleashing any reactions worth mentioning.

The decision has obviously been made: murder at the wall, border incidents, and the chapter "political prisoners" in the "GDR," are hushed up by the Federal Government and most mass media. For reasons of political opportunism caused by the basic treaty and the follow-up agreements between the Federal Republic of Germany and the "German Democratic Republic" they have set up a zone of silence around the inhuman acts of the SED regime and over the resultant punitive acts and antihuman measures.

The SPD/FDR Federal Government thus drastically changed its attitude toward questions concerning humaneness--but not the "GDR." It succeeded in accomplishing, below the threshold of this zone of silence, that consolidation of the "GDR" rulers through police terror and political justice as the prerequisite for an ideologically justified power policy.

People convicted for political reasons are still behind bars--today just like in the times of Ulbricht and Stalin. They are kept and treated by the state like bondsmen. This claim to possession is most clearly reflected in the matter of freedom of movement which is part of basket number three of the Helsinki CSCE agreement. But even prior to this, since the enactment of the

basic treaty, the hope for freedom of movement was bitterly disappointed among the "GDR" people. The consequence of that was a rapid increase in convictions for refugees and escape helpers who had failed.

The basis for the persecution of people of a different political creed, and the presumption of considering every "GDR" citizen the property of the state, is the new STGB (penal code) of the "GDR" which replaced the STEG (law complementing the penal code) on 1 July 1968. A slightly amended version has been in force since 1 April 1975.

The STEG was a penal-law consequence of the "motives and offenses" newly developing after the construction of the wall such as, for example, "escaping from the republic" or, under Article 17 of the STEG, the "act of violence endangering the state" resultant from the "forcible border crashing." This also extends to the so-called escape helper--in the beginning a person merely abetting a "passport offense," but later sentenced to prison terms for "inducing exit from the GDR" according to Article 21 STEG.

At the time in 1965, Walter Ulbricht had characterized the new penal code, which was to remain valid forever, as follows: "As far as the penal law in the GDR is concerned, every citizen can obtain a clear picture of the essence and content of the socialist penal law of the republic on the basis of the documents on hand. He can see for himself that the penal code and the other concomitant laws serve but one goal: to protect us, the GDR, the socialist achievements of the working people, and the peaceful and orderly life of every citizen against all imperialist attacks and other intrusions. Everybody can see for himself that the GDR penal laws are imbued by the spirit of justice and true humanity, the protection and preservation of the dignity and freedom of man, and the principle of equality of all before the law."

The derision of the "GDR" citizen is underscored, above all, by the fact that the new STGB contains essential aggravations of punishment which had been unknown in this form from the STEG. What this involves primarily is Articles 96 through 111 of the "GDR" STGB with the help of which the judiciary prosecutes offenses directed against the existence and the internal security of the "GDR" state. The punishment has but one purpose: education of the "perpetrator" toward becoming a socialist. If he is not considered "corrigible" he is isolated from the society.

Thus, the measure of punishment increased considerably. Under these practices, "antistate agitation" (Article 106 "GDR" STGB) has been punished with detention between 1 and 5 years, whereas under the STEG a prison term of no less than 6 months still had been sufficient.

After the latest amendments to the laws, which became effective on 5 May 1977, the punishment for "antistate agitation" has even been increased to range from 2 to 10 years' detention. This aggravated provision also applies to

those "GDR" citizens who seek help from organizations in the West when their exit applications are rejected. It is particularly applicable to "groups and persons who wage a struggle against the GDR" in cooperation with western groups and organizations. Besides, this threat with punishment is also aimed at followers of the current civil-rights movement.

Along with this aggravation of punishment, the term "public abasement" of the state organs..., their activities and measures, has been newly incorporated in the legal catalog for politically motivated offenses. The campaign against the implementation of basket number three prior to the Belgrade follow-up conference is now being manifested by law as well. Reportedly it is planned to impose even life imprisonment for "escape assistance" in "especially serious cases."

The show trials against the escape helpers showed and still show what crucial problem is behind this punitive regulation. For the first time, Article 107 speaks of "the forming of antistate groups": "Whoever is affiliated with a group or organization that aims at activities hostile to the state shall be punished with terms of detention between 2 and 8 years. Whoever forms a group or organization hostile to the state or organizes their activities shall be punished with detention between 3 and 12 years." Anyone harming the defense capability of the socialist "GDR" state or torpedoes the "systematic development of the national economy or individual branches or enterprises thereof, or the fulfillment of the national economic plans," may also be sentenced to death.

The record of the SED state proves that the catalog in the "GDR" STGB does not involve empty threats. Since the founding on 7 October 1949, at least 210 death sentences have been pronounced and mostly executed. In this connection, 69 people alone were executed for "crimes against the GDR." Thus, after the popular uprising of 17 June 1953, too, at least 20 people were decapitated.

The interrogation techniques and the detention conditions have considerably changed in the course of the years. In the fifties, hard physical maltreatment was customary for extorting confessions. They are being applied now only against "incorrigibles." Instead, scientifically refined techniques are applied to break the prisoner's inner resistance.

For the purpose of its investigations, the MFS (Ministry of State Security) is maintaining pretrial prisons of its own. Defendants suspected of especially serious political violations of law are sent to the central pretrial prisons at Berlin-Lichtenberg or Berlin-Howenschoenhausen.

Anyone violating the unspoken rules and reporting in the Federal Republic as an ex-prisoner on the interrogation methods of the interrogators is exposed to slander. Thus, three former prisoners had reported in the television feature "Report" on 12 January 1976 that they had been mistreated

during their detention. Thereupon, the "GDR" news agency ADN disseminated the following news report: "Upon instructions of the GDR prosecutor general the pertinent GDR organs have initiated investigation proceedings against three FRG citizens and placed them on the wanted list on the basis of the warrants for their arrest issued by the Berlin-mitte city district court...it is obvious that such publications are staged in the FRG by antidetente forces which are not prepared to abide by the spirit and letter of the final document of Helsinki."

In line with the communist principle of applying different criteria toward the socialist citizens, the administration of justice in the "GDR" has been differentiated since 1964.

Prison terms were executed at the time in three categories "depending on the character and the seriousness of the punitive act." Group I includes all political prisoners sentenced to prison terms of 3 years or more, as well as felonious criminals. Group II is formed by political prisoners serving terms of up to 3 years, that is, primarily, for violation of the passport law, recruitment of defectors, "agitation," or "slander against the state": besides, this group involves criminal prisoners serving terms of up to 5 years. Group III encompasses the rest of the prisoners sentenced with prison terms of up to 3 years for criminal offenses. On principle, political prisoners are not classified for this group.

If a prisoner violates the prison rules, his transfer to graver categories may be effected with the approval of the prosecutor's office. There are no alleviations in Group I. Those in Group II are hardly worth mentioning. In contrast, the prisoners of Group III have essential advantages, such as frequent motion-picture or television shows, or extension of their daily rounds of walks. By the amended laws on the administration of justice and on resocialization of 19 December 1974 (legally effective since 1 April 1975) a fourth category has been added to the three conventional alleviated, general, and strict categories: the aggravated type of execution of sentence to which people have been condemned who had tried to leave the "GDR" illegally.

A person "deported" to the Federal Republic from imprisonment reports what the "human" administration of justice in the "GDR" is like: "My name is Helmut G., I am an engineer and 40 years old. I had been imprisoned twice. The first time it was for alleged espionage, alleged 'antistate agitation,' alleged recruitment of defectors, and allegedly being an accessory to the illegal possession of weapons.' These charges had been construed on the basis of the report of an informer. The cause of my sentence of 4 years exclusively was a freedom poem which I had authored.... After having served 3 years, I was released to the GDR. In 1975, I was arrested for trying to escape, sentenced to 18 months, 'bought off' after 10 months, and released to the FRG on 16 June 1974.

"In the summer of this year, the inmates of the Cottbus prison numbered about 500. Among them were between 350 and 400 'politicals.' Of these again, about 80 were imprisoned for attempted escape and abetting escape, the others primarily for 'antistate agitation' and alleged terror. Among the politicals were about 25 to 30 physicians.... I was refused a medical examination (serious circulatory trouble). Upon my 14th application, I was at long last brought to the doctor, yet his orders (change in workplace, pharmaceuticals) were disregarded...."

Today, practically all prisoners are assigned to doing something "productive." Considering the labor reserves of the GDR, the work of the prisoners in "GDR" administration of justice has become a source of punishment profit. Its amount reaches sums of millions annually. The idea of educating the prisoner through productive work only serves to camouflage the state of affairs which is simply called exploitation. From this also results the fact, above all, that an unchanged number of inmates is always available to safeguard the prisoner output.

The political prisoners are pushed to maximum performance under the most primitive conditions. Anyone failing to fulfill his "norm" is treated with the traditional "educational instrument" of the communist administration of justice--hunger. Until he fulfills his norm he must make do with a daily ration of 10 grams of butter and 15 grams of margarine, as well as 20 grams of sausage, and he may have to work two shifts. If norm fulfillment is all too low, then the prisoner involved is allowed to "regenerate" his working strength for 3 weeks in the undercooled, moist arrest cellar with a ration of four slices of bread a day and a small warm lunch every third day.

At the moment, most political prisoners come from the offense categories "escape from the republic" and "antistate white-slave traffic" (offenses by escape helpers). The simultaneous defamation of the Federal Republic has always been the real political background in the show trials against escape helpers. In the Schubert trial around the turn of the years 1975/76, the defendant even contended that he had had contacts with West Berlin CDU Chairman Lorenz.

Such trials naturally serve the purpose of calling attention to alleged disturbances in transit traffic. Between 4 June 1972, when the transit agreement became effective, and 30 June 1976, the "GDR" arrested 511 persons in transit traffic, among them 301 people from West Berlin. As many as 423 have been suspected of having been involved actively in acts of escape assistance in any form. The reaction of the Federal Government to these show trials and to the arrests is typical of its defensive tactics. It prefers a "yes-but attitude" and thus makes itself all the more incredible to all sides.

The Federal Government is acting just as strangely in the "buy-off actions." While the "GDR" in this way creates a considerable source of income for itself and makes the FRG authorities unsure of themselves by infiltrating criminals, and thus makes the value of the political prisoner dubious, the Federal Government keeps officially silent--and pays. The consequence is that the situation of the political prisoners has become terribly more merciless and inhuman since the beginning of detente policy.

EAST GERMANY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SED VISIT WITH DANISH PARTY

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jun 77 p 6 AU

[Joint communique on visit by an SED Central Committee delegation led by Politburo member Paul Verner to Danish Communist Party, 7-11 Jun 77]

[Text] At the invitation of the Danish Communist Party [DCP] Central Committee a delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited Denmark 7-11 June 1977. Other delegation members were: Helmut Mueller, member of the Central Committee, second secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership; Erich Wetzln, functionary of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

The delegation had talks with DCP Chairman Knud Jespersen, DCP Politburo members Paul Emanuel, Ivan Hansen, Ib Noerlund, and Ingmr Wagner, and with Central Committee Secretary Joern Christensen.

The talks between the SED and DCP representatives, which passed in a very cordial and friendly climate, resulted in agreement on all questions discussed.

Both parties assess as very positive the successes achieved in the process of detente and in implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems, which were achieved through the struggle of the socialist states, the communist and workers movement, as well as all peace-loving forces. As previously, they will continue to do everything to implement the Helsinki final act as a whole, and to make the process of detente irreversible.

The SED and the DCP consider the achievement of progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament as one of their main goals.

Both parties advocate that the Belgrade meeting be utilized to continue the process of detente in Europe in the interest of peace, security, and international cooperation.

They condemn the activities of forces hostile to detente that are directed against the spirit and letter of the Helsinki final act.

The SED and the DCP resolutely oppose the anticommunist campaigns directed against real socialism and the communist parties in capitalist states. These campaigns are designed to slander the peace policy and the successful development of the socialist states, to step up the arms race, stop the process of detente, and divert attention from the grave crisis of capitalism. Both parties emphasize that only under socialism can the fundamental human rights, freedom, and democracy be fully implemented for the working people.

The representatives of the SED and the DCP stressed the great importance of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. They will make every effort, jointly with the fraternal parties on the European continent, to implement the action goals agreed on in the conference document. Thereby the militant strength of every communist party will increase, the communist movement will increase its influence on international developments, and the prerequisites will be created for making Europe a continent of secure peace and social progress.

On the occasion of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the SED and the DCP pay tribute to the decisive role of the CPSU in the struggle to safeguard peace and the revolutionary change in the world in accord with the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The generally valid tenets of the October Revolution have been clearly confirmed by the successful development of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Both parties again affirm their belief that the dynamic development of socialism, unaffected by crises, increasingly clearly demonstrates its superiority over capitalism. The successes of real socialism are a powerful impetus for the workers movement in the capitalist countries and create more favorable prerequisites for achieving fundamental change in the society toward a genuine democracy for the working people, for socialism.

The SED and the DCP note with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the two parties are successfully developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, they will continue to make the mutual solidarity of the workers class and of the communists of all countries, and the organic link of national and international interests of the working people, the bases of their international policy.

The SED and the DCP declare their solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, fascism, colonialism, racism, and national oppression. They demand the restoration of democratic freedoms, and the release of all political prisoners in Chile and other Latin American states.

Both parties stand firmly beside the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa in their struggle for self-determination and national independence, against racism and apartheid.

Both parties will promote the cooperation between institutions and organizations of the GDR and Denmark. They will continue to advocate an expansion of state relations between the GDR and Denmark in the political, economic, and cultural field to mutual advantage and in the interest of peace.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

SED, NORWEGIAN PARTY ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jun 77 p 6 AU

[Joint communique on the visit of a SED delegation to Norway]

[Text] At the invitation of the Norwegian Communist Party [NCP] Central Committee, a SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited Norway from 6-11 June 1977.

The delegation also included Heinz Ziegner, Central Committee member and first secretary of the SED Schwerin Bezirk leadership; and Alfred Marter, section chief in the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation had an extensive exchange of views and experiences with Martin Gunnar Knutsen, NCP chairman, and with other NCP Politburo and Central Committee members concerning the policy of the two parties, international development topical question of the communist movement, and of shaping bilateral relations. It visited the NCP party organizations in Oslo, Fredrikstad, and Norvik.

The deliberations and talks between the delegations of the two parties took place in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere which marks the close relations between the SED and the NCP, and resulted in full agreement of views on all questions discussed.

The SED and the NCP appreciated the considerable progress in the process of detente in Europe achieved through the active peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the struggle of the communist and workers movement and all peace forces.

They stressed the necessity of implementing the Helsinki final act as a whole, and agreeing at the forthcoming meeting in Belgrade on constructive proposals to continue the process of detente in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation.

Both parties regard concrete progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament as a current main goal. They resolutely reject attempts by reactionary imperialist circles to step up the arms race, to intensify NATO military activities and raise armament expenditures at the expense of the working people's standard of living, and to hamper agreements on arms limitation and disarmament by one-sided unrealistic preconditions.

The SED and the NCP condemn the anticommunist campaign directed against the socialist states and the communist parties in the capitalist states designed to distract attention from the aggravated capitalist crisis, to slander the policy of the socialist states, and to halt the process of detente. Both parties reaffirm their view that the struggle to implement basic human rights, particularly the right to work, education, social security, and the development of the individual, represents an integral part of their struggle for social progress and socialism. Unemployment, inflation, recession, democracy, insufficient education opportunities, and social insecurity in the capitalist countries confirm again that basic human rights are being violated under the rule of monopolist capital.

The historical jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be celebrated by both parties with the conviction that socialism is mankind's only social alternative to doomed imperialism, and that only socialism is in a position to fully implement the human rights, freedom, and democracy for the workers class and all working people.

The delegations of the SED and the NCP stressed that the development of the international class struggle confirms the great importance of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of Europe for strengthening the communist movement, and for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation, and social progress. In the interest of peace, democracy, and social progress, both parties actively advocate cooperation with all democratic forces and, with this aim, are turning particularly to the socialists and social democrats to take joint steps, despite ideological differences, for the benefit of their peoples.

The SED and the NCP are ceaselessly working for the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They will intensify their ideological work to propagate and apply Marxism-Leninism, and will further deepen their relations with the fraternal parties. They are unalterably opposed to all attempts to split the communist movement.

The SED and the NCP proclaim their solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, fascism, colonialism, racism, and national oppression. They demand the reestablishment of democratic freedoms, and the release of all political prisoners in Chile and other Latin American states.

Both parties firmly support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa in their struggle for self-determination and national independence, against racism and apartheid.

The representatives of the SED and the NCP note with satisfaction that the cooperation between both parties is expanding and deepening.

The SED delegation thanked the NCP Central Committee for their cordial hospitality. It invited a NCP delegation to visit the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CSO: 2300

## HUNGARY

### ARTILLERY OFFICER TRAINING DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPHADSEREG in Hungarian 7 May 77 p 9

[Article by Istvan Bela Bertalan: "Artillery Officer Training"]

[Text] The young artillery officers met for a conference in the recent past. What was the purpose of the conference? As Major General Gyula Bohunka, who gave the introductory lecture, said, principles, requirements and solution forms must be developed in the near future for a further development of the cadre training system for the purpose of a more complete realization in the area of specialist training in the army of the education policy resolution of the MSZMP Central Committee. The mission of the conference was to aid this aspiration.

The lecturer pointed out that a further perfection of the training of future artillery officers and non-commissioned officers is indispensable in our day, including primarily a rise in the level of special training. It is essential that the link to the chosen (or designated) branch of service be strengthened among military academy students.

It seems useful that some of the artillery students in the military academies should participate in specialized training with suitably equipped troops--taking into consideration the requirements of the troops. This is more rational and more economical than the creation of bases with such equipment. Of course one cannot expect from a further perfection of the system of professional officer and non-commissioned officer training that it will offer a complete education in either general or specialized training. Comrade Bohunka quoted the expectations in this regard of the party's Central Committee resolution concerning the situation and development of state instruction: "The school should not answer the swift development of science by teaching an ever greater amount of changing information, by constantly increasing the study materials. In the present phase of scientific-technical development our schools can meet the social requirements only if they strive to teach the basic information, if, by developing the thinking of the students, they develop a demand for further study and make them capable of continuous self-education."

It is obvious that in the military study institutions too they must teach solid foundations and the most important professional information and the practical application thereof. Within this, in the training of rocket artillery officers and non-commissioned officers, they must strengthen the proportion of universal professional basics, expressing adequately in the study materials the most optimal ratios of basic information pertaining to operational principles of new weapon systems, their guidance systems, ballistics and the principles for determining the elements of fire. There must be a precise definition of what the ratio of general and special branch of service information should be in the coming decade. In addition, the study materials must be purged of those superfluous encyclopediac data and chapters which hinder a solid mastering of fundamental information and the development of practical skills. It would also seem useful for a larger proportion of the study institution training time to serve the training of general rocket artillery commanders and for a smaller proportion to serve special preparation for the planned first assignment.

Comrade Bohunka stressed among the methodological questions that it would be useful to further decrease within rational limits the ratio of teacher communications (lectures) and strengthen the independent study activity of the students thus developing in them a demand for and an ability for self-cultivation. Outmoded customs and habits existing in teachers' work must be eliminated and newer and more modern instruction methods and tool systems must be found for a significant increase in the effectiveness of branch of service special training. A study must be made of the necessity for and possibilities for a conversion to other civilian specialties better serving to increase the effectiveness of branch of service special training or better based on branch of service special subjects.

Naturally, in the future also the training of commanders can only begin in the military training institutions and will become truly complete only in the course of professional practice. Thus it is indispensable that in the first years of professional service the young officers and non-commissioned officers get all necessary aid from their predecessors in possession of which their positive command characteristics and readiness will develop or strengthen.

Most of the comments dealt with the question of how the military training institutions can prepare the future officers and non-commissioned officers for life, for carrying out practical tasks. The first speaker, Colonel Laszlo Erdei, deputy commandant of the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, confirmed the general view and experience that the newly installed officers can begin the practice of their profession with good theoretical preparation. The relatively weaker area of study work done in the academy is preparation for guiding the daily life of subunits. This is not sufficiently many-sided nor sufficiently basic. It appears from the words of the young officers that the solution is not at all simple. Lieutenant Istvan Nagy said: "It was in vain for us to study the preparation of a training plan at the academy because there are as many customs as there

are houses and in practice one must adjust to this." Lieutenant Andras Vas spoke of the initial difficulties connected with the administration of a subunit. First Lieutenant Mihaly Fodor said: "The young officer or non-commissioned officer should not be loth to learn certain practical tricks from the regular soldiers in the beginning!"

Lieutenant Andras Vas raised some noteworthy thoughts in connection with practical questions of command work: "They did not teach us at the academy what we would have to supervise in the platoon or battery, when, how often or how. For this reason the supervisory activity of some of the young commanders is deficient and unmethodical." The lessons connected with this must sometimes be learned at the price of failures.

Several spoke about self-training. "Some of the young officers do not turn sufficient attention to self-training. They look up the regulations or the technical literature at best after their own mistakes or failures," one speaker said. Lieutenant Jozsef Illes reported that every young officer and non-commissioned officer in his unit prepared an annual self-training plan and carried it out.

The speakers also expressed opinions about other questions of study work being done in the military academy. According to Lieutenant Bela Komka they deal very little in the study institution with pedagogical questions affecting the personality characteristics and views of 18-25 year olds. Several also noted that there should be a change in the present ratios in themes of pedagogy and psychology instruction at the academy. They should deal less with the problems of educating infants and little children and more with the character forming methodology for young adults.

Colonel Jozsef Szabo Toth recommended among other things that the students of military study institutions should learn the most important supply norms--the prescriptions and quantitative indexes connected with issuing clothing, food, ammunition, fuel, etc. He noted further that the time for assigning students to practical troop service should be chosen more circumspectly. "The future officers and non-commissioned officers should go on practical troop service when really intensive work is taking place in the units and not during transitional periods between training sessions," he emphasized.

Colonel Jozsef Siska emphasized among other things that greater attention must be paid in the military academies to laying the foundations for an all-branch view among artillery officers. He added that suitable honor and respect should be developed in the officer candidates in regard to the artillery within the organization of the motorized infantry for the role and importance of this will continue to increase.

Speaking of the training of artillery non-commissioned officers Lieutenant Colonel Jozsef Fogel reported that this work is more effective every year and the drop out rate continues to decrease. Within 2 years the average

grades increased from 3.27 to 3.62. It is indicative of the professionalism of those graduated from the non-commissioned officer training base that of those graduated between 1974 and 1976 only two left the army and there are among the others even those who have won the title of Outstanding Platoon Leader of the People's Army.

Many proposals worthy of consideration were voiced at the conference and there were many contributions to a further perfection of artillery officer and non-commissioned officer training.

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CSO: 2500

## STUDENT DEATH IN KRAKOW CAUSES POLITICAL CRISIS

### Chronology of Dissident Events

Brussels LE SOIR in French 29-30-31 May p 3

[Article by Pol Mathil: "The 14 Days Which Shook Poland"]

[Text] 7 May 1977, Krakow: At 0650 hours an occupant of the building located at No 7 Szewska street, in the old city, on leaving for work, discovered the body of a young man lying in a little corridor leading toward the courtyard. The police arrived within minutes. The officer on duty checked the papers. The body was that of Stanislaw Pyjas, 23 years old, a student at Krakow University. After a quick on-the-spot investigation, the body was taken away. Then silence.

8 May 1977, Krakow: Rumors spread throughout the city. Some 30,000 students of one of the oldest universities of Europe, who were preparing to celebrate "Juvenalias," their traditional carnival, were in turmoil. The authorities continued to be silent. The students' tone grew louder: "This death is suspect. We have reasons to fear the worst."

9 May 1977, Warsaw: A first communique on Pyjas' death was published. However, it did not come from the authorities. It came from the Committee for the Defense of the Workers, a private semilegal organization created to help the strikers who were harassed after the 1976 riots. The committee revealed some important details: Pyjas was one of its close collaborators, the force behind the collection of signatures for a petition demanding that Parliament open an inquiry into the police tortures to which the 1976 strikers were subjected.

10 May 1977, Krakow: The first handwritten posters announcing the death of Pyjas and the date of his funeral appeared on the walls. The police took them down, but unidentified persons replaced them immediately.

11 May 1977, Krakow: Pyjas' funeral was held in a total, complete calm, which induced the authorities to break their silence. The police finally gave some details. Pyjas' death allegedly occurred at about 0300 hours.

The student, who knew a young girl in the building, allegedly fell on the stairs and cracked his skull. More than 2.6 per thousand parts of alcohol was allegedly found in his blood. Therefore he must have consumed at least half a liter of vodka. Conclusion: it was an unfortunate accident, a commonplace news item.

12 May 1977, Krakow: Pyjas' colleagues categorically rejected the official story. He scarcely drank at all. The young girl declared that she had not seen him for more than a year and a half. The body was found lying too far away from the staircase. Therefore, there was no fall. If Pyjas was dead at 0300 hours, the body could not have gone unnoticed until 0700 since several occupants of the building went to work earlier. Finally, two important points: 1) on 7 May at 1530 hours, when Pyjas was last seen alive, he had in his possession a petition bearing several signatures; 2) because of their activities, Pyjas and five of his colleagues had just recently received several anonymous letters containing threats to their lives. They had already informed the legal authorities about these letters.

13 May 1977, Krakow: Big black posters appeared on the walls and notice boards of the university saying: "Stanislaw Pyjas, 5th year Polish philology student, died tragically on 7 May 1977. A requiem mass will be held on 15 May, at 0900 hours, in the Dominican Fathers' basilica. Because of the murder of our colleague, we ask you not to participate in the "Juvenalias" festivities. We shall observe 3 days of mourning. The friends of Pyjas."

14 May 1977, Krakow: A student delegation asked for an audience with the mayor of the city to propose the suspension of the "Juvenalias." The request was refused. Instead, the police tried to remove the posters. To prevent this the students organized "honor guards." Candles were lighted in front of a kind of improvised altar, in front of the door to the Szewska street building.

14 May 1977, Warsaw: Jacek Kuron, the prime mover behind the Committee for Defense, was arrested when he was preparing to take the train to Krakow. Writer Juliusz Zulawski was arrested as he was trying to approach Kuron. At the same time Adam Michnik, another active supporter of the committee, who was leaving his home to go by car to Krakow, was arrested in the city. Two women who were to have accompanied him, the famous actress Mme Halina Mikolajska and Mme Anka Kowalska, a writer, decided to take the train but were, in their turn, apprehended at the station by the police. At the same time, committee members Macierewicz, Chojecki and Naimski were also arrested. Balance sheet for this Saturday: seven members of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers were in prison. Mme Bardonowa, city prosecutor, announced the charge: article 132 of the penal code, "cooperation with persons or organizations hostile to the interests of Poland, calling for penalties of up to 5 years in prison.

15 May 1977, Krakow: 0900 hours--the big church in the old city was not large enough. Outside a silent mass of people joined in the requiem mass. The

students' chaplain said: "Pyjas was fighting for justice, truth and freedom." He appealed: "Be worthy of his death." After the mass a procession formed. Young people, flags at half mast, wearing black armbands, paraded silently through the streets of a stunned and grieving city. The splendid old square in Krakow, just recently the scene of games and animation, on that morning was invaded by a grave and silent crowd. The procession stopped at No 7 Szewska street. A notice board announced: "Here Stanislas Pyjas was assassinated." In the midst of total silence, a student read a communique on the death of his comrade and repeated an appeal for calm and a boycott of "Juvenalias." There was a minute of silence.

15 May 1977, Krakow, afternoon: The city was in mourning. A procession left from Szewska street. Direction: Wawel castle, where the kings of Poland rest, a revered building which symbolizes the history of the country. Black flags, candles, torches. And silence. The immense silence of thousands of young people who filed by, filling the whole street between the sidewalks filled with dumbfounded people. Under the walls of Wawel a meeting was organized. A student launched a cry of defiance: "We proclaim our solidarity with the Committee for the Defense of the Workers, of which Pyjas was an active member. We no longer consider ourselves represented by our official organization. We are going to create another. We are ready to assume our own defense so that crimes such as the one committed in Szewska street will no longer be possible." Within a few minutes this text was signed by hundreds of students. The national anthem closed the demonstration. In absolute calm the crowd began to disperse. Not a single police uniform appeared to disturb the meeting. Not a single false note was heard in this demonstration, unprecedented in the postwar history of the former capital of Poland.

16 May 1977, Warsaw: The government abandoned its wait-and-see policy and moved into action. A government spokesman denounced "the cynical provocation." The police arrested 18 persons, including some veterans of the 1968 student rebellion.

17 May 1977, Warsaw: The crisis was unmistakable. As always when the government is at bay, it used two arguments. Chief editor Rolinski, sent by the party to LA VIE DE VARSOVIE, set the tone: 1) the instigators of the treason were located abroad, mainly on the staff of KULTURA, a Polish magazine published in Paris, and on the staff of "Radio Free Europe"; 2) as in 1968 the executors of the treason inside the country were Jews. Rolinski took care to cite characteristic Jewish sounding names...

18 May 1977, Warsaw: The Committee for the Defense of the Workers issued a warning: "The release of our imprisoned members is indispensable if calm is to be maintained in the country and uncontrollable developments avoided." Nevertheless, the police arrested dozens of committee collaborators and sympathizers. It reverted to Stalin methods. Literary critic Jan Josef Lipski was imprisoned, although he was about to undergo a serious heart operation. Agents dressed as civilians set a trap in the apartment of committee member Onyszkiewicz, who was the victim of a mysterious automobile accident between Krakow and Warsaw. They arrested everyone who came to visit the injured man. In Krakow the police arrested certain spokesmen of the Wawel meeting.

19 May 1977: A requiem mass in memory of Pyjas was held in a church in Lodz, the second city of Poland. Identical ceremonies were held in Lublin and Gdansk, the latter made famous by the December 1970 revolt.

20 May 1977, Warsaw: A requiem mass was held at Saint-Martin's Church for the repose of Pyjas' soul. Although a powerful police guard was set up around the old city, it did not prevent access to the church and no incident marred the demonstration.

21 May 1977, Warsaw: Cardinal Wysinski, primate of Poland, declared in a homily that "even the most efficient police cannot guarantee social peace."

22 May 1977, Warsaw: Seventeen prominent personalities belonging to the intellectual elite of Poland published an appeal urging the authorities to stop the repression and to release the persons who had been incarcerated. "We know them," the appeal said, "We know that they are not criminals but disinterested militants who are ready for any sacrifice." Noteworthy among the signatures are those of writers Bochenski, Brandys, Kijowski, Konwicki, Strykowski, Woroszyński, and violinist Wilkomirska. It was the changing of the guard.

23 May 1977, Amsterdam: I was told by a person who had come directly from Poland: "We have probably just passed through the 2 longest weeks in the history of postwar Poland. If the police had intervened, the country would have been plunged into civil war, with all of the consequences that might involve on the national and international levels. By issuing today, now that the high fever has fallen, the order to move into action, Gierek, who is fully aware of the danger of a confrontation, must have accepted the arguments of two pressure groups. First, the hardliners of his own party, who are opposed to "tolerance," evoking the dangers of the corrosion of the party machinery and of the police, the very foundation of the government. Then those of the Kremlin. With the approach of the Belgrade conference, in fact, appears determined to enter the decisive phase of the annihilation of dissidence in the USSR, an operation which would be impossible or rendered more difficult if democratic movements are not, at the same time, repressed in the satellite nations.

"But," my informant added, "the risk is immense. Poland is not a country like any other. Watch out, because here we do not play at things."

26 May 1977, Wronki prison: Czeslaw Chomicki, sentenced to 9 years in prison because of "June 76," began another hunger strike to last 200 hours, the maximum allowed him to avoid forced feeding.

26 May 1977, Warsaw: At Saint-Martin's Church, the same church where the requiem mass was held for student Pyjas, 10 persons began a hunger strike in solidarity with Chomicki. Among Chomicki's wife and sister, the editor of the Catholic magazine ZNAK, some young scientists, two "veterans," Barbara Torunczyk and Boguslava Blaifer, sentenced to 2 and 3 year prison terms respectively after the 1968 student rebellion, a priest, and Ozias Schechter, 76 years old, one of the oldest Polish communists, father of Adam Michnik.

26 May 1977, Warsaw prison: Michnik, Kuron, Lipski and other members of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers arrested by the city police refused to eat in order to demonstrate their solidarity with Chomicki.

26 May 1977, Paris: The "Kultura" literary institute published Adam Michnik's book "The Church, the Left and Dialog." Its main theme, "Political cleavages do not correspond to confessional cleavages," constitutes a whole program.

27 May 1977, Brussels: From his Polish prison, Michnik succeeded in sending out a message. "I refuse," he wrote, "to be silent. To cry out is the only thing I can do to see that defenseless men shall never again be abandoned to a brutal, arbitrary policeman, as was the case under Hitler and Stalin. Be careful. Europe is at a turning point. No detente is possible so long as the rights of man, which are its foundations, are not respected."

#### Comments on Student Death

Brussels LE SOIR in French 21 May 77 p 3

[Commentary by Pol Mathil: "Poland Civil Cold War?"]

[Text] A requiem mass; a silent parade of 5,000 young people, candle in hand, through a stunned city; a meeting in mourning at the royal castle of Wawel, symbol of the national memory...and then an immense police round-up intended to decapitate the democratic movement. Since last Sunday, Poland has been the scene of a harsh and dangerous test of strength, the beginning of which is known, but the end of it, as is always the case in this country, is unpredictable.

The murder of Stanislaw Pyjas, 23 years old (LE SOIR, 13 May), in memory of whom the mass, the parade and the meeting were organized, was the drop which made the cup run over. It caused the emergence of the student movement as a henceforth authentic, independent and very important movement on the Polish political scene. Pyjas was one of the very close collaborators of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers, created to help the strikers who were hounded after the June 1976 revolt forced the government to cancel a staggering rise of prices. Because of this action, Pyjas and some other students had recently received anonymous letters containing death threats. It is therefore not surprising to find the names of three of the persons who received such letters among the names of the nine spokesmen who, last Sunday, in the name of the students of Krakow launched an unprecedented act of defiance of the authorities. They announced the organization of a students' self-defense committee. They declared themselves in sympathy with the Committee for the Defense of the Workers and, above all, they rejoiced the authority of the Socialist Union of Students, an organization controlled by the Communist Party, and announced the creation of a new student organization in Poland.

Of course, this is not the first time that the Polish provinces have launched a movement opposed to the established order: Poznan 1956 (40 casualties);

Gdansk 1970 (400 casualties); Ursus and Radom, 1976 (strikes, riots and fires). Nor is this the first time that the students have revolted. In March 1968 (2 months before the celebrated May demonstrations in Paris) did they not, isolated and misunderstood by their elders, resist the famous General Moczar's police?

Besides this, early in 1977, the students demonstrated in a particularly spectacular manner. At the risk of seeing their careers shattered, 730 students from Warsaw and 517 from Krakow did not fear to follow the Committee for the Defense of the Workers and to sign their names to a petition asking the Polish Parliament to open an inquiry concerning the tortures to which last year's strikers were subjected.

Since last Sunday a new step has been taken. The students are no longer simply a contributory force. They are taking their place beside the three other big opposition forces in Poland: the workers, the intellectuals and the Church.

Although it is unlikely that this is a true common front, the Polish authorities have taken the latest events very seriously and have launched a real counter-offensive. The official news agency PAP and the press are talking of a "cynical attempt...at political provocation." Government spokesman Janiurek accuses "certain groups of opponents of wanting to spread confusion" and threatens those responsible for it with "punitive sanctions."

At the same time, a vast police operation is in progress. The Committee for Defense of the Workers has been practically decapitated. Several of its members, particularly its prime movers, Kuron, Michnik (who has just returned from a long visit to the West), Naimski Macierewicz and Lipski (with his son and daughter) have been arrested. They are accused under article 132 of the penal code which penalizes any collusion with "a foreign organization which seeks to jeopardize the political interests of Poland." They face a penalty of from 5 months to 5 years in prison. Also under arrest, within the framework of the same operation, are the writer Szpotanski, author of a controversial satirical opera, who was imprisoned once before by Gomulka, as well as several "veterans" of the 1968 student rebellion and their current successors in Krakow.

In a letter he left in the West before his departure for Poland and which he asked to have published, in the event that...Adam Michnik wrote: "Western opinion has already done much to save the oppressed in Eastern Europe. All acts of solidarity have occurred, however, after people have been imprisoned or deported...Certainly it is much more difficult to mobilize opinion when the consequences of measures taken by the authorities are not yet known. However, it is at this time that the intervention of public opinion can be most effective..."

Poland is listening...

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CSO: 3100

SCIENTIFIC-MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS CITED

'Kardiolider' - Cardio-Exertion Device

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 May 77 p 3

[Text] An electronic measuring device for the rate of heart work was designed and made by Maj Eng Franciszek Skibniewski, Maj Eng Augustyn Piorko and Eng Wlodzimierz Walichowski of the Military Institute of Aviation Machine (WIML).

The Kardiolider permits the precise and continuous evaluation of the circulatory system during pilot efficiency experiments thanks to the control of the most characteristic variable, the rate of heart action. The device is so constructed that each person can, without the participation of a doctor, control his exertion, thereby keeping the rate of heart action within the established limits. Audible signals order an increase or decrease of exertion the moment those limits are crossed.

In the opinion of the designers, the Kardiolider can find use in transportation or sport aviation, in check-ups for people suffering from circulatory system illness, and in the examination of athletes, particularly during their intensive preparations for competition. Already test experiments conducted at the Institute of Athletics and the Higher School of Physical Education in Katowice have confirmed this.

Work in the WIML is aimed at the construction of a device which makes possible the complex evaluation of the state of activity of the pilot's system under laboratory conditions. Already, amongst other things, a special device, installed in a low pressure test chamber for the examination of pilots in-flight, prior to take-off, and on the runway, has been made there.

[Photo caption:] "Maj Eng Franciszek Skibniewski is one of the designers of the Kardiolider." Skibniewski is shown holding the Kardiolider.

## Achievements in Weapons Research

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 May 77 p 3

[Text] At the Military Institute of Technical Armaments (WITU) small arms kinematic research is being conducted in an effort to qualify the force of the recoil at the moment of firing. With the help of measuring apparatus, the energy of the recoil as well as the speed of the breach mechanism movement in the back position is recorded. This is to establish whether the forces of the recoil felt from the so-called 'back-kicks' are not too big.

In the laboratories of the WITU, examinations of the properties of combat artillery shell primers are being conducted, as is work on: the obtainment of suitable metal surfaces and alloys used in arms production; a method of metal-ceramic powder agglomeration in a vacuum furnace with temperatures reaching 2000 degrees C. The chief tasks of the institute are arms inspection and consumer tests as well as work on the construction and modernization of military equipment.

Among the achievements of the institute are many valuable studies - inter alia, practice warheads for anti-tank guided missiles which make possible the regeneration of fired missiles; sets of training devices for rocket crews; devices for practice artillery firings on small-scale artillery ranges; grenades adapted for firing from submachine guns; and other developments which simplify combat training, lower its cost, as well as raise the effectiveness of the training.

[Photo caption:] "Lt Col Stanislaw Krawczyk and Maj Eng Stanislaw Kubiak are the designers of a measuring unit for the testing of a delayed ignition of a pyrotechnic, hand-held anti-tank grenade launchers." The unit is shown.

## Microwave Countermeasure Experiments

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 May 77 p 3

[Text] In a microwave laboratory of the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine (WIML), specialists are conducting experiments on the harmful effects of microwaves and the finding of technical means of protection against them.

The laboratory experiments permit the working out of proposals for the industry producing protective means, mainly outfits from fabrics with a large metal content. Workers of the WIML are contributing to modifications of protective outfits so that they better and better protect the human system against the effects of microwave radiation.

[Photo caption:] "Senior technician Ryszard Pental is preparing a protective outfit for microwave experiments." The photo shows R. Pental adjusting protective coveralls on a figure positioned in front of a parabolic dish. A rod approx. 3 ft long is running through the center of the dish.

CSO: 2602

POLAND

#### BRIEFS

AIR-CHEMICAL WARFARE DEFENSE KIT--A special kit for conducting air and contamination observation (POPiS) is a valuable aid in the training of observers and in the immediate organization and conduct of observations by soldiers of contamination observation posts manned part-time in all military and service branches. The designer of the kit is Maj Stanislaw Korcz from the Office of Anti-Aircraft (OPL) of the Silesian Military District. The kit is composed of, among other things: field glasses, a compass, a gong, indicator tags, a device for chemical detection, a telephone, an observation log, and other documents and accessories. For the purpose of easier storage, transport and carrying of the equipment kit, it is placed in a box which, along with the equipment, weighs around 19 kilograms. The kit for air and contamination observation makes it possible to perform the tasks of: air observation and chemical detection; warning subunits of a threat; stating the basic parameters of the air targets (their number, flight bearing, distance), as well as the times and types of nuclear explosions and chemical attacks. [Photo caption] "The POPiS kit, set up to conduct air and contamination observations." [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 May 77 p 3]

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